the whaling fleet. many and England, with large cargoes, and it now seems proba-ble that the imports into this port this fall will foot up much

heavier than was anticipated, and perhaps more than the state of the market, or prospects for trade will warrant. There has been some activity in the money market, and many speculations as to the rates for exchange likely to rule during the present season. On this subject, opinions are divided, and it would seem difficult, if not impossible, to foretell the actual result, from the present state of the money market, or other col-

The clipper ship Flying Eagle sailed for New York on the 9th with a full cargo of guano and domestic produce.

The Golden Engle has taken on board a quantity of oil from the Draper, and is now discharging her ballast to make room for

further shipments.
The Yankee, for San Francisco, takes a smaller freight than

be brief in our quotations this week.
PILOT BREAD—Little demand at present, with small an FLOUR-The mill continues to manufacture at a rapid rate;

the stock of domestic is now quite large, and sales are effected at \$10 50 @ \$12, according to quantity.

RICE—No change in the market the stock of China and Manila is still quite heavy, small sales of Carolina at auction at

Some descriptions are quite scarce, such as clapboards, shingles, &c., the vessels due from Boston will bring large supplies. SUGAR-Small sales of mat sugar, at suction at 5je.

Yankee. Whalers' bills were sold on Menday at 5 per cent. discount, but as we write, 2 per cent. is a fair quotation.

SAN PRANCISCO MARKETS.

Our quotations embrace transactions from the 20th to the 26th FLOUR—The jobbing rates at the commencement of the fortnight were \$5.75 for superfine, and \$18.75 for extra domestic;
the market has tended stendily downward since, and at the close
\$5.60 \$10 are the nominal rates at which dealers are selling.
We quote for a round let of extra domestic \$9.50, and Gallego
and Haxall \$11.

Scoan—At species on 20th, 84 kegs Sandwich Island at \$\frac{1}{2}c;
131 do do at \$\frac{1}{2}c; \$30 his-bris do do at \$\frac{1}{2}c; 120 bales China No.
1, ex Santa Class, at \$9.95; 140 do do, ex do, \$9.85; 76 do do
at \$9.90.

s-Sales of 770 tags at \$1 57} ; 276 do at \$1 80 ; 200 Posx—98 bris prime, ex Emma, sold on private terms.

Rucs—Sales of 200 mats China No. 1 at 4jc. @ 4jc

Symp—106 kegs East Boston, 5 and 8-gals, sold at 65c @ 72c.

Corres—100,000 lbs Bio sold on Saturday at 14jc; 20 bags as are," at auction, 13c; 186 180-fb do do, slightly damaged,

at do, 13je.

Tass—Sales of 60 cases 2-th greens, at 22jc; 50 cases 1-th do at 32c, cash; 75 cases Occolongs at 40c; at auction, 700 boxes Toung Hyson at 25jc @ 24jc.

Molassa—No sales of S. I. reported; quoted at 30c.

Putr—Sales of 320 bales private; quoted 12jc.

San Francisco - Aug. 28 Paris - July 5
Facama, N. G. - July 30 Hongkong - June 25
New York - - July 20 Melbourne, Vic., June 10
London - - July 7 Tahid - - Aug. 17

Shipe' Maile.

per Yanken, Wednesday at 12 A. M.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS

[For full reports from Wholeskips, see list on 4th page. Sept. 9-Am brig Kate Foster, 40 days from Valparaiso, for 9—Sch Moi Keiki, Ilali, from Kahului. 9—Sch Mary, Berril, from Kawaihae. 10—Hanoverian bark Marie Aunie, Scho

19—Beh Mary, Berril, from Kawaihae.

10—Hanoverian bark Marie Annie, Schoemaker, 96 ds from Melbourne via Sydney and Tahiti.

10—Sch Kamehameha IV, Barras, from Kohala.

10—Sch Doiphin, from Mani.

11—Sch Kamoi. Chadwick, from Lahaina.

11—Daniah mer ship Himalaya, Bensitxen, 13 days from San Francisco for Melbourne, and sailed at 5½ P. M.

11—At 6 o'clock, a large American clipper, supposed to be the Black Warrior, 11 days from Sun Francisco for Hong Kong, passed the port under full sail.

11—Sch Maria, Moltena, from ports on Mani.

11—Am wh sh America, Bryant, from Lahaina, off and on.

12—Am wh sh Fabius, Smith, from the Arctic, off and on.

13—Sch Kalsma, Waters, from Hillo.

13—Sch Keoni Ana, Rikeke, from Kanai,

14—Fr wh sh Caulaincourt, Labaste, from Lahaina, off and on.

14-Am brig Kate Foster, fm sen.

15—Am which Electra, Brown, from Kodiack and Bristol Bay, 1500 whithis senson.
15—Am which Architect, Fish, from Kodiack and Bristol Bay, 1300 whithis season.
15.—Am which Jefferson, Hunting, Sag Harber, fm Kodiack, 700 whithis season.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9-H. B. M. S. Havannah, Harvey, for Valparaiso 2 — Excel, for Kauai.

10 — Itholiho, Lovett, for Hilo.

13 — Kekauluohi, for Lahaina and Kone.

13 — Kamoi, Chadwick, for Lahaina. 13-Kamehameha IV, for Kohala. 14-Sch Maria, for Kona, Hawaii.

MEMORANDA.

3.7 Danish ship Himaloya, Bendixen, touched at this port on 16th, to procure a chart of Port Hobson, the Captain having left his chart in San Francisco. He procured one, and also fresh stock and railed again same day for Melbourne

The following vessels have arrived at Hilo:-Florida, Fish, 1300 bris; Omega, Sanborn, 200 do; Martha, Manchester The letter of our correspondent containing the full reports of the catchings of these ships was dispatched overland via Kawaihae, and as no vessel is in from the latter port, has failed to come to

Hawailan schooner John Dunlop was to have sailed from San Francisco on the 23th of August, and is therefore due, Ir The Caroline E. Foote, Worth, with Professor Risley and Devani on board, arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, May 3. 30 days from Society Islands.

27 Capt. Green, of the Ocmulgee, reports the following ver damage from the ice ; bark Harmony, of Hondulu, 760 bris, had

Cr Capt. Brown, of the Electra, reports whales plenty in SEIP FARITS, SHITE, PROM ARCTIC AND BRISTOL BAY, REroars as rollows:-July 23, Jirch Swift, Earl, 2 whales; Montreal, Sowie, 1 whale; Contest, Ludlow, 450 bris; George & Sassa, Jones, 650 bris; Tahmaroo, Robinson, 750 bris; Aug. lst, Trident, Taber, 1 bowhead and 2 ripsacks; Ben. Tucker, Burber, 2 whis; 13th, New England, Hempstead, clean; Chris. Mitchell, Manchester, 1 whale; 21st. Favorite, Smith, clean; 2M. Caravan, Bragg. 4 whales; Speedwell, Globs, 4 do; South America, Walker, 50 bris humpback; Braganza, Jackson, 4 whales, and 300 bris oil from the Napoleon III.; Goethe, Austiu, 6 whales : Hercules, Athearn, 3 whales, had assisted in wrockdeon III. : James Maury, Curry, 3 muste diggers.

July 28, Adelior Gibbs, Withington, 2 whales; Architect, A. W. Fish, 8 whales, 1100; Benj. Morgan, Sieson, 3 do; Martha, er, clean ; Uncas, Luce, 1 whale. Lat. 38° 40 N., tong. 145° 50 W., saw a large double topsall clipper bark steering East. The ships in Bristol Bay were, more or less, leaving for the Islands; weather fine in Bristol Bay, only one whale seen up to Aug. 5. Ships from the Arctic report whales very scarce Sur Careca agrees, to to Aug. 29, 1856, IN THE ARCTIC wards, one stinker; Metacom, Hinds, one half a whale; Wm. C. Kye, Sowie, 2 whales; William Tell, Austin, clean; Mary, Jonks, down; Omega, Sanborn, 2 whales.

ORT OF SHIP PLORIDA, PISH, LAST FROM BRISTOL BAY

VESSELS IN PORT .- SEPTEMBER 15.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 15, for San Francisco—19 pkgs devil fish pair, 180 baiss pair, 4 do fangus, 1 cs harness, 1 indurare, 25 pkgs mdse, 1 piano.

PASSENGERS.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

For Lahama—per Maria, Sept 4—30 bris sait, 10 do cement, 2000 ft lumber, 3 plows, 97 pks mdsc.
From Kawamas—per Mary, Sept 9—John Reeves, Mrs Tallman, Miss Lannui, and 29 on deck.
From Kalkrokkro—per Maria, Sept. 10—25 cords firewood, 80 bris pointors. oris potatoes.

From Lahaina—per Kamoi, Sept 10—J Fallon, H Terton, Dr
tchinson, W Enos, Achew, Achow, and 6 on deck.

For Kamulus—per Moi Keiki, Sept 16—John H Minson, and

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

Am ship Raduga, Burditt, will be due from San Francisco the th of Sept. Will be dispatched without delay for Mapilla. Bark Fanny Major, Paty, to leave San Francisco Sept. 16, the here Sept. 30. Am clipper ship Skylark, Follansbee, will be due from San rancisco Sept. 15, with the U. S. mails. Clipper ship Mary Robinson will be due from Sydney Sept. Am. sch Angenett, 36 tons, Morse, was to have sailed from New Bedford, August 1, for this port. Am. ship Alexander, Bush, sailed from New London for Hono jule May 13, with cargo to C. A. Williams & Co.

Am. schooler Martha, Penhallow, would sail from New Lon-Am. ship Modern Times, of H. A. Pierce's Line of Packets, rould leave Boston for Honolulu, via Tahiti, in July.
Am. bark Young Greek, Taylor, of Pierce's Line, sailed from loston for Honolulu direct June 1, due Oct. 5—125 days.
Am. ship Mountain Wave, Harding, sailed from Boston, in derce's Line of Packets, May 20, for Honolulu direct, due Sept.

Am. ship Ghadiator sailed from New Bedford June 12th, for this port, due Nov. 8-1-3 days.

Br. bark Portens, McGowan, sailed from Liverpool, May 23, for Honoluiu, with merchandise to R C Janion, due Sept. 30 The clipper ship Syren, 1085 tons, had been purchased by learn. Hunnewell & Brewer, to take the place of the John Gilpin in the Sandwich Islands line of packets—salled from Boston direct May 20, consigned to C. Brower 21, due Sept. 22—125 The ship Harriet & Jessie, Gray, salled from New Bedford for

Househu direct, May 19, due Sept. 30—130 days.

The following vessels are due at this port early in October, to load oil: From San Francisco—Ships Anglo Saron, Golden City and Rodinga. From Sydney—Ships Mary Robinson and Washington Allston.

Brig Harburg, from Bremen, to Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst will be due bore to Sentendar. ill be due here in September. Brig Teutonia, from Bremun, to Melchers & Co., will be due

## PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6-Champion, Coffin, of Edgartown, from Arctic, nothing 7-America, Bryant, N. B., fin Arctic, 350 wh, 6000 bone.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10—Bark Resepcol, Fisher, for New Zealand. 11—Fr ship Caulaircount, Laboute, for New Zealand. 11—Ship America, Bryant, for New Zealand.

## THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. THE TREATY with France is at length before the public. Like some great hero retired to his final sleep, after the comlict of a decade of years, it is laid out in state for the gaze of the curious. the wonder of the simple, and the careful scrutiny of the thinking and practical. Like another image of Baal, it has been erected in the gateway of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the official organ commands that it be an object of reverence and worship for all true believers in the wisdom, sagacity and unrivaled statesmanship of His Majesty's present advisers. We approach this formidable state document with all the respect due to an instrument promulgated " in the name of the most Holy Trinity;" and if we do not fall down and do obcisance to it, it will be because, like the idol of Baal, it is deserving rather of our pity and compassion than reverence; and because we are simple enough to regard its enactment rather as a national disgrace than in " the character of a national triumph."

It is such a document as could only be expected to emanate from the combined wisdom of the present Ministry after years of discordant dispute and shameful concession. Lengthy to a fault, verbose beyond all necessity or precedent, extremely dubious and equivocal in almost every article, its provisions will be found on practice to yield more than the most arbitrary would have dared to demand. We defy any one to point to a treaty that can compare with it in length, and in the many points on which a double construction can be placed. This feature would be bad enough were it confined to one language only, but when we come to the variations created by three, there seems no limit to its censure. That along with it, the last treaty with Great Britain. both of which will be found on our supplementhave the leisure to make it.

tween all the territories of the French Empire in Europe" and these islands. Here is found the first of that duplicity which runs through nearly every paragraph of the treaty. Does it mean the treaty, it would be fair to suppose that some only the territories in Europe, or not? Are the Colonies of the Society and Marquesas groups and New Caledonia intentionally excluded from this treaty? We are the more confirmed in the opinion that such is the intent of the document, from the wording of the 11th Article, which expressly says " ports of France," and again in the 12th Article, " in France," in both which there is an evident intent to evade embracing the French Pacific Colonies within the provisions of the treaty. Had any other meaning been intended, it would have been easy to have worded it to embrace all, by omitting the words "in Europe," (which God forbid) even that bold, but equally

is a nice question whether liberty to carry on a Ministers, the Hawaiian nation will have attained coasting trade among these islands is not yielded " to the topmost round of positive independto French vessels, the latter clause of the same paragraph to the contrary, notwithstanding. We pelieve that a Frenchman can claim the privilege to trade in foreign goods from place to place | Does any one believe that the importations of in a French vessel, with or without license. and carry all the Hawaiian passengers he may choose from port to port without let or hindrance. If such is not the intent of the article, why is it No. indeed, if, as we are told, the inevitable re-

Again, in the fourth paragraph of this same Art. II, it is a grave question, which may yet | within twelve months after the treaty goes into have to be settled, whether the treaty does not effect. The profit to dealers will then be less grant full liberty to French subjects to retail than at present, causing increased inducement to liquor to the natives within and without the adulteration and smuggling, while the temptalimits of Honolulu, inasmuch as it is expressly | tion held out to natives to obtain spirits will be provided that " they shall have the right to buy | vastly increased. nd to sell "liquor, spirits, or anything else, "o and to whom they please, without any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase, prejudicing or restricting in any manner whatever their liberty in this respect." If the right is not fully conceded, it is because the Eng- of life. A man must have a very softened brain lish language is not capable of doing it.

Art. III relates to the introduction of the French language in all official intercourse with the government. This demand, it will be seen, is fully vielded by our government. And what will be its effect? Simply this, that in every department of the government, and on every island, in all its official intercourse with French subjects it may be compelled to procure, at more or less expense, translations or employ translators. To what extent this may increase the expenses of government it is impossible to predict. Were its operation confined solely to the French langnage, it would be comparatively small perhaps. But this concession is granted by parity to every nation with which we have a treaty, should they lemand it. We must receive Spanish documents to satisfy Chile and Peru, we must receive Danish

to satisfy Denmark, German to satisfy Hamburg and Bremen, Swedish to satisfy Sweden, Russian to satisfy Russia. This is the practical result which may follow the concession of this demand And what is sought for in return? That Hawaiians may enjoy the same privilege at Tahiti or in France? No 1/2 Nothing of that. The foresight of our Plenipotentiary did not extend so far. We must be treated on a different footing in rench territory. Great diplomacy this! Wise

Not content with compromising our nationa lignity with so bemeaning a concession, it is further conceded that disputes in regard to the anslation of all official documents presente shall be referred to the French Consul as umpire, to certify whether they are correct. That he is well versed in English and Hawaiian, and fully competent to decide on the correctness of uch translations may be very clear to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but will not satisfy oth-

We pass on to Article X, which compels us to educe the duties on imported spirits, not from France alone, but all importations, for all must be placed on the same footing. This Article is bjectionable on several grounds. Ist .- It is an open interference on the part of a foreign nation with our internal legislation, a violation of our ust rights, which should have been instantly and firmly rejected, for no government can be dictated to in such a manner and retain its indeendence. And yet we are told by the Ministry that the concession of this iniquitous demand places us so much nearer to the topmost round positive independence!" We pity the man whose visual organs are so distorted as to view the matter in this light. Were a man to go to the Minister and claim the right to dictate to him what he should pay his cook or his clerk, whom e should employ or not employ, what he should eat and drink, he would be scouted at and kicked out of his presence. But when one nation demands of another nation that it shall do the same thing, this same Minister says aye and amen, and adds that, in doing so, "we shall be a nation possessed in fact of all the rights and attributes of sovereignty."

2d .- The tenth article is objectionable because it carries with it a compulsory reduction of our revenue, without any corresponding benefit, and to an extent beyond what is generally supposed. Let us look at the amount we lose from the date of the enforcement of this treaty. The present duty on spirits is five dollars a gallon and one dollar on wines; the treaty reduces it to three dollars on spirits. The revenue derived from duties on liquors for the last two years is as fol-

The number of gallons of spirits imported under he two rates of duties for the same years, was as

It is fair to presume that the importation of spirits under the reduced duty will not greatly reliable basis to estimate the receipts therefrom. The amount of revenue that will be derivable com wines, it is thought, will not vary much com that at present received; and for our estinates we will assume it to be the same. The evenue under the new treaty will then be as fol- North. 

Showing a falling off in the revenue, under the action of the treaty, of nearly \$34,000 from the receints of 1857. This is the sum that the Hawaiian government may be supposed to pay annually for the privilege of having this treaty This loss, however, must be made up in some

way. It will not do to let the receipts of the exchequer be diminished to that extent, or ministers will go a begging for their salaries, and our favorite war department scheme would be blown to the top of Mauna Loa. But how is this loss \$34,000, more or less, to be made up? Why, our sapient Ministry propose to raise it by increased duties on whalemen's stores and the necessaries of life consumed by natives it may appear more in contrast with customary and foreigners. Here is a happy illustration of similar treaties, we take the liberty to reprint the wisdom that controls our Ministerial Councils. They propose to take this tax from the shoulders of a class made up principally of sailors ary issue of this date. A comparison of the and transient travelers, who expect to pay it, wording of the two documents on the different and do it without grumbling, and impose it on subjects treated, will be a curiosity to any who the industrial classes of the kingdom. Public opinion here and everywhere supports Disraeli, The treaty opens, with the declaration in Art. the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, when II, that there shall be reciprocal commerce "be- he asserts that ardent spirits are a legitimate sub-

ject of heavy taxation with every government. In making so great a sacrifice as the loss of about one-tenth of our annual revenue, to satisfy compensation might have been offered on the part of a great and magnanimous nation, or some equivalent demanded by our plenipotentiary. But we look in vain to find even the most trifling concession in return. No. The demand is made France on no tenable ground, although the assigned reason is the very equivocal one of protecting her commerce. And who knows but that, at the end of another ten years she may demand in like terms and for a like reason that no duty shall be imposed on brandy, and that if we are blessed with such an imbecile Ministry just, demand may be yielded. We suppose that Again, in the second paragraph of Art. II, it then, and not till then, in the eyes of our

And who is to receive the benefit of this great loss of \$34,000? Is the French nation? brandy from France will be so increased as to benefit French subjects in one jota? Who then will it benefit? The retail liquor dealers perhaps? sult of the reduction of duty will be to reduce the retail price per glass to half its present rate.

But we are told by Ministers that this government has obtained a fair compensation for all its concessions in the liberty which France has most generously granted to us to raise or lower ad libitum our duties on the luxuries and necessaries who allows that to be poised as an equivalent, for the loss of \$34,000 per annum ! Such reasoning belongs to the barbaric councils of the middle ages and to the obsolete notions of our present Ministry, but not to this enlightened nineteenth century.

Our Ministry, not content with subjecting weak government of limited means, striving in vain to gain its independence and to advance in the arts and customs of civilization, to so heavy a loss, have allowed the treaty to forbid the government, in the fifth section of the 10th article to impose any additional expense or charge on liquors, which is supposed to refer to the custom placing a guard on ships having spirits or foreign goods on board, which for many years has been a complaint on the part of the French. This, however, is a right which every nation

claims and exercises; but by this clause of the treaty, no French vessel can be subjected to this charge, and if a guard is stationed on such vessels, it can only be done at the expense of the Hawaiian government. This would be of very little importance if confined solely to the half dozen French ships that visit us, but the same privilege must be extended, if claimed, to every other notion. In computing the expense and evil results of this treaty, this item must not be lost sight

But perhaps the most important change which

this treaty seems likely to effect in the interna regulations of the kingdom is that contained in the 15th article, in which it is expressly stipu lated that " French whale ships shall be sub to the same rules as are or may be imposed on, and shall enjoy in all respects the same rights, privileges, and immunities which are or may be granted to the same Hawaiian vessels and whale ships, or to those of the most favored nation." By the existing laws all the products of Hawaiian fisheries are, as they ought to be, admitted free of duty. This article, if it means anything, means that French whale ships can avail themselves of the same immunities, or, in other words, can land and sell all their oil and bone and ivory free of duty. And the same privilege, by parity. must be extended to the whale ships of every foreign nation. How the operation of this will affect the interests of Hawaiian whalers, remains to be demonstrated.

[We defer our remarks on other points of thi treaty till our next issue.]

Summary for the Mail.

Since the sailing of the last California packet. the Fanny Major on the 9th ult., six numbers o the Commercial have been issued, and will be found to contain all the news of the past month and full and reliable reports from the Kodiack and Arctic fleets of whalers. It seldom occurs that we are so long a time without an opportunity to despatch a mail to San Francisco. Since th arrival of the first whaler of the season, on the 27th of July, twenty-one ships have arrived at the different ports of these islands from the Kodiack and Arctic Seas, bringing an aggregate of 11,895 barrels oil, averaging about 600 harrels to each ship. At the corresponding date in 1857. six whalers only had arrived at the islands, reporting an aggregate catch of 4590 barrels, or an average of 765 barrels to each vessel.

The reports from the Arctic are unusually discouraging this year, the best catch being that of the Harmony, of Honolulu, reported as having 700 barrels on the 20th of August, while the majority of the ships had one whale, and a number were "clean." In Bristol Bay but one whale had been seen during the whole season, and he, of course was well chased and became a "marked individual." But it is considered quite probable by Captains with whom we have conversed, that the Ochotsk fleet will make amends for the shortcomings of the other grounds, and therefore it would be advisable to suspend our opinion as to the ultimate success of the season until an arrival from that sea. Quite a number of those ships which have had poor success in the Arctic, will make a long season on New Zealand, and, judging from the good fares obtained there last season may make amends for the failure of the Arctic. With such, the "season" at the islands will be in the spring, when they return to refit for the

Some remarks have been made in regard to the anticipated interference by the Russians with the operations of the whaling fleet in the Northern eas. Capt. Bryant in the America, reports that he was boarded by an officer from a Russian steamer in Bhering Straits, close in with the land. whose professed object was merely to ascertain the lously. name of the ships and amount of oil on board. Capt. B. does not appear to entertain the belief that the Russians will enforce any new regulations in regard to whaling on their coasts. Ouite an event has occurred in the political

world in the action of the Hawaiian government on the French Treaty. The treaty was at first rejected by the King, and his action met with so much applause that a salute of 100 guns was fired by a committee of the citizens of Honolulu over the event. A few days after, however, the treaty having been altered and the approval of the King having been warmly sought by his Min- pers. Price for the balf-dozen, 50 cents. isters and the French Commissioner, he finally vielded to their entreaties and ratified the document. The treaty is universally condemned by citizens of every class as oppressive and unjust to this weak nation. The main points yielded to France are-that the French language is to be placed on a level with the English: The duty on ouers to be reduced from \$5 to \$3 a gallon French vessels in the Hawaiian kingdom are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian: the rench Consul is allowed to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian ourts. The ratification of the treaty was effected by a trick-in attaching to it a supplementary rticle as a "rider," which no one believes the French Emperor will sign or even notice. This article being rejected, the treaty will be considered in full force. The enforcement of the treaty, it is supposed, will cause an annual loss in the revenue of the Hawaiian kingdom of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT .- Their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Prince of Hawaii, and attendants, with several invited guests, embarked on Tuesday evening, for Kona, Hawaii, per the clipper chooner Maria, Capt. Frank Molteno. Their Majesties, we learn, intend to be absent some two months or more, and the King has intimated his determination of making himself a summer residence in the leasant district of Kona, so well known as the favorite residence of his royal grandfather. The Eurudice manned her yards and fired a salute on the embarkation of their Majesties. A salute was also fired from the Battery on Punch Bowl Hill.

FRENCH ENGLISH.—We have seldom seen more terrible havor made with the Queen's English than in the following, which we find in a late number of the Messager de Tahiti, received per the Eurydice: "In the name of the Lau, the Emperor and Justice: This is nake kwonown, that at the request of the parsagers on board the lagists brigautine Harbinger, who may be found at her Britanic lajesty Consulat.

Majesty Consulat.

"In vertue of a judgement rendered by the commercial tribunal of Papeete on the 27 th. of June last, registered the first of July, ind default of payment by the after nameed, of the sum of 28,000 francs due by him, in principal interests and expenses that according to the terms of said judgement, bids will be received on the 12, 19 and 26 instant,, at 11 o'clock in the morning, in the hearing of the tribunal of the first lustance of Papeetee, before M. Crandet, judge commissary of the said seizure, in order to sell the wessell Harbinger of 100 tons burthen belonging to M. John Towers; the said vessel now leing at anchor in the harbour of Papeete, commanded by its woner and will be solde wits its rigging apparel, boat implements and proislens seized according to a proces verbaly drawn out by Jacques Mercier Jheriff on the 80 th. of Tune last registered thesame day, w'll be put upat the sum of eight thousand francs.

The present notice will be inserted in the Messager of Tahitl in the french and English languages, during two consecutive sundays, and posted up at Papeete in the usual places after cries and publications.

"Done at Papeete Island Tahiti the 9 th. of July 1858.

"The Clerk of the court.

a number of American sperm whalers, but no indieation of the amounts of oil.

E CLAMPSUS VITUS .- This organization, which we nderstand to be a benevolent order, somewhat simiar in its character to Odd Fellowship, has been lately introduced in Honolulu, and is said to be aleady in a flourishing condition. At a meeting held n Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

F. Beatty, N. G. H. Brown, R. P. L. E. Cutrell, C. V. N. Spencer, C. P. D. Dominia, G. R. M. J. H. Brown, G. S. C. W. Vincent, O. H. A. P. C. P. Ward, J. H. A. P.

AN EDITORIAL VISITOR.—Our sanctum was honored on Friday last, with a visit from Frank Soulé, Esq., long and favorably known as one of the most rominent of the editorial fraternity in San Francisco. where he conducted the Chronicle for years, and more latterly has been associated with the Alta staff. Mr. Soulé was passenger on board the clipper ship Hima-laya, from San Francisco bound to Melbourne, which ressel touched at this port for a few hours to chart and some fresh provisions. Mr. S. was making the voyage to Australia in the hope of roving his health, which of late has been poor. ish him a safe and pleasant trip.

SCHOOLSE KEEAULUGHI. - This fine schooner sailed m Monday evening for Kons, Hawaii. During her long detention she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, having had a new keel and kelson, her bottom replanked with heavy white oak, and entirely new coppered. Her cabin has been enlarged and is probably the most comfortable of any of our coasting oners. In short, from top to bottom, from stem to stern, she is as good as new, and worthy the patronage of the traveling public. As to her sailing qualities they speak for themselves; but those who watched her movements when in company with that crack vessel the Kamoi, talk of placing her at the head of the fleet of island coasters, and her enterprising owner as Commodore of the Hawaiian Navy. Success

OFFICIAL REPORT ON CENTRAL POLYNESIA.-We have received from Charles St. Julian, His Hawaiian Majesty's Commissioner and political and commercial agent to the independent States and tribes of Polynesis, through the hands of His Ex. R. C. Wyllie, a pamphlet of seventy-five folio pages, with the above title. The subject embraced in Mr. St. Julian's report is one of exceeding interest to all who are engaged in Polynesian research, and contains many facts of importance. We shall take an early opportunity to refer again to this report, and hope to be able to make some extracts from it. In the mean time, however, Mr. St. Julian will accept our thanks for the copy we have received.

SPERM WHALERS' LIST .- We hardly need call the attention of our readers interested in whaling news, to the new List of Sperm Whalers on our fourth page. The right whale list comprises 234 ships ; the sperm list 96, making a total of 380 whaleships, or nearly every vessel cruising in the Pacific. The expense, care and close attention required to keep these ists correct can only be known to those who have undertaken the work. Excelsior is the motto of the Commercial, however, and we doubt not that our efforts will continue to be appreciated. Our reports may be relied on as the most correct received up to

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .- Some thief made an attempt is this : The profits must be great, the returns must to rob the proprietor of the "Bull's Head" Restaurant last Sunday night. The proprietor had been in the habit of keeping his money in a desk in one corner of the dining room, and on getting up on Monday sumed in every part of the globe, and always commorning, the desk was found cut and hacked in a mands remunerating prices. No other product annumber of places and bearing marks of a screw-driver. pears to me so eminently suited to this climate, this The thief must have been interrupted, as he did not succeed in getting the money, amounting to about

Miss Annerre Ince.-This young lady, whom many of our readers will remember as a very talented actress, who, in company with Miss Emma Stanley, native population, this country could successfully gave a few entertainments in Honolulu about one compete with South Carolina even. That these islands year since, returned from Australia in the Maric can produce rice has been already shown in former nia, but will remain here a short time, the theater having been engaged for several entertainments, notice of which will be given as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

ACCIDENT AT WAIKELE .- Last Friday, as Mr. Frank Manini was crossing the bridge at Waikele, in Ewa, with an ex cart and two yoke of cattle, the bridge suddenly gave way and precipitated Mr. Manini, and his team into the brook, from a hight of about fifteen feet. One of the oxen lost a horn and was badly bruised, but beyond this no damage was done, Mr. M. and the driver escaping almost miracu-A HANDSOME PRESENT .- On visiting the bark

chased silver trumpet banging up in the cabin, just over the old familiar portrait of General Jackson. It was presented to Capt. Smith on the last trip to San Francisco by a gentleman who was formerly the very crop a year is harvested, the rice being generally popular supercargo of the Yankec. It bears this inscription, "Capt. James Smith, from C. L. Richards." FOR THE EAST .- The mail will close to-day (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock. Six numbers of the Commer-

Yankee, a day or two since, we noticed a richly

mail, and can be procured at our counter in wrap-The third lecture of Dr. Frick's course will be delivered this evening at the usual place and hour. We understand that the same gentleman will treat the Honolulu Lyceum with a lecture on Aristocracy,

cial have been issued since the departure of the last

to-morrow evening at half-past 7. CAVED IN .- A portion of the stone wall near th new ice house of Mr. C. H. Lewers fell out seaward last Monday night, and if not repaired before the arrival of the ice, will undermine and ruin the building. "A stitch in time," &c.

HOWLAND'S AMBROTYPES .- With a large stock new chemicals and other materials for his business Mr. Howland (over the Commercial printing office takes some very fine pictures. Those who wish send their friends a good likeness this season will do well to give him a call.

TRY IT .- An article long wanted can be procured at Richards & Co.'s, by inquiring for " Golden Syrup." One trial will prove it to be worthy of its name, and once in use it will be found indispensable.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL.—It has pleased the King, in view of credentials presented by Busvargus Toup Nicolas, Esq., to recognize him as Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul General for this Kingdom .- Polynesian. MORE BEES FOR HAWAIL.—His Majesty ordered a

hive of bees to be put on board the Maria, which sailed vesterday with the royal party for Hawaii. They are to be located in Kailua, on that island, SHIP JOHN MARSHALL.—This vessel will be sold

on Monday next. She is a good ship, and in perfect readiness for a voyage. It is thought she will realize about \$4000. See notice in another column.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Direct tor of the Government Press for the use of the type on which the Treaty with France is printed.

(Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.) Mr. Eprron :- Some " long time ago" the press

Honolulu agitated the question of rice culture on these islands. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural So. ciety, with that zeal and promptness which of late years has signalized its efforts for the advancement of checked by planting weeping willows on the agriculture, immediately procured a co amount of seed rice; but it appears that, like man other well considered suggestions for public good, the interest taken in the cause of creating a permanen and successful, because sure and highly remunerative, staple product for these islands, died away again as fast as the newspapers that contained the articles were lost and forgotten. I doubt not that this is but another waste of scrib

bling and printer's ink to again revive the forgotter subject; but perhaps it will help to fill up a corner of column for want of a railroad accident a week after the arrival of a mail, and it being one of those long and dull Sunday afternoons, I will just imagine myself animated by a laudable and praiseworthy spirit of philanthropy, and flatter-no, not flatter-but dream myself some insignificant lever in a complicated ap-paratus for removing mountains, just set to work to remove a mountain higher than the puli, and as invisible as Mauna Loa itself-the mountain of dirty sloth and beastly laziness, which ever has, and per haps ever will, crush every effort for the moral and industrial advancement of the Hawaiians. But men may dream. Dreams are sometimes pleasant comrapions, though they are woven from such thin and

Se Sand

float on the ambient air indiscernible. I dreamed then, I stood on the highest peak of the pali. Before me were spread out all the lovely valleys of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, and strange, not a native hut was to be seen. They had all disapp Maui, Kausi and Hawaii, and all disappeared. The hut was to be seen. They had all disappeared. The enchanter's wand in their stead had dated the sides of the hills and the level plains with part between,

of the hills and the level plains with must obtain and their white, painted ables communal beautiful with the luxuriant green of the valleys; and then were next latticed varandahs to the house, are; and blooming ipamens; and vines with clastering grapes and their tender tendrils over and ground the tides. and when the gentle breeze swept over the valleys, the groups of trees waved their dark branches and the sun gilded the transparent young leaves of the bananas, fast unrolling from among the dark-green foliage. It was a lovely picture, indeed, of content and peace, and plenty. The crawl of a centiped awakened me. Oh, then! it was but a dream. Then were the same hovels still around me. But would such a dream become a reality? Can these valleys ever present such a picture of content, and peace, and

In speculating on these questions, another que tion, the first, will arise-" What is the power which can call forth the reality?"-and the invariable answer will be, "the almighty dollar." What, is question the second, will bring the almighty dollar to our shores?-and the answer is, "export." But what product of this some can become such a staple of comnerce that dollars will stick to the hands of the poorest native, sufficient to change the dirty house into the pleasant dwelling? We produce sugar, coffee, the products of the grazier, wheat and, may it not be forgotten, an immensity of poi. Will any one or all of these products ever become an article of export. sufficient to infuse its golden rewards in the pockets of the poorest native? I doubt it, for many and obvious reasons. Any product, to become the most prominent staple for export, and to become of general and individual benefit to all classes of the people should be of such a kind as would be cultivated not only by the capitalist, by the wealthy foreigner and landed chief, but equally by the poorest and most humble native. It should be a product, the exportable bulk of which should not only and alone depend on extensive plantations, but even more so proceeds of the single acres and half acres of the humbler classes. It should be a product which requires no capital, if grown on only a small scale; which requires neither oxen nor horses, neither plows nor harrows, neither skill nor (the greatest, the most essential consideration of all.) hard work or constant work, because, as all the world knows, a native loves work as much as a mad dog loves water.

Another most necessary condition to anything ever

becoming an article of general cultivation by natives

be quick and come in the tangible shape of dollars. Such a product is rice. It is an article which is concountry and this population. The United States produced, in 1847, over three million pounds of rice, twothirds of which was grown in South Carolina. There cannot be the least doubt that, if a general and lively interest were taken in the cultivation of rice by the perhaps not be smiss to view the culture of rice in this country in comparison with the rice culture in South Carolina and on the Mississippi. The most obvious reason in favor of these islands is that rice in the United States is the product of slave labor, and that slave labor never can compete with the labor of the free man's hands is a fact absolute. I will even make the assertion, that if this day every native to procure new ground for this purpose, would lay hands on the work, the labor of one single week, with what seed is on hand, would in time of six months set the rice crop of the Sandwich Islands down at a hundred thousand pounds, and this because the land is already prepared and ready, and only wants the same process of clearing as a kalo patch prepared for kalo planting. In South Carolina good rice land is valued at \$500 per acre, while the best cotton lands sell for one-tenth that sum, according to Dr. Cartwright's statement, proving that rice is more profitable than cotton. In South Carolina but one sown in March or April and harvested in September or October. In South Carolina four thousand nounds per acre is considered an excellent crop, which afterwards falls short on account of rains, gales and high tides, as in 1850 to 1851. To prepare a rice field requires a heavy outlay of capital in leveling, making mbankments, cutting water courses, etc.

Now let us glance a moment at these islands The average value of an acre of kalo land I am unacquainted with; perhaps there is yet not even any average at all. That rice can be grown here more than once a year, and doubtless twice, if not oftener, is almost certain. I send you a sample of rice which was sown May 14th, and reaped over-ripe yesterday, Sept. 4th, one hundred and twelve days. Experiments have to teach us yet the best time for sowing. so you may depend upon it that in a fortnight hence, the same ground will have another crop growing six inches high. I carefully measured by a tapeline one yard square ground, and bent those ears not belonging to it aside, and gathered the grain by hand. It weighed three-fourths of a pound, less one-half ounce. This is by no means the correct weight of what the ground produced, because, it being over-ripe, the wind had strewn a good deal all over the ground. I am certain that, under more favorable weather, the ground would have produced one and a quarter pounds per yard square.

Allow me to give you a short report of the weather during the time of the growth of the rice. The seed was sown on the 14th of May, broadcast, and reaped

Add to this the heavy gales of August 2d and 3d

Rainy days in J me,......19 

Total rainy days in 112.....

and the night of August 10th, at the very time the rice opened bloom, and it is no wonder that such a large amount of grain is unfilled. But taking into consideration 56 days of rain in 112 days, the many severe winds and actual gales, and, besides, the exposed situation of the rice patch itself, it appears to me that three-quarters of a pound per square yard from an agre containing 4840 yards square, giving 3630 pounds as the product of an acre, might establish it as a fact, that the culture of rice on these islands as a permanent staple for export, would be highly successful and remunerative, and, even at this mate, or at the still lower rate of only 3000 pounds per acre, by affording two crops per year, it would exceed the crops of South Carolina by 50 per cent. Heavy rains and high floods are, I believe, not oftener on these islands than in South Carolina, and the destructive influence of the winds might be easily

in opposition to the heavy expenses which the preparation of rice fields requires in South Carolina, I would mention only the hundreds and perhaps thousand of uncultivated kale patches, whose former owners and planters have long since gone where no no more poi is pounded; there they lie wasting, overrun with weeds and rank grass, not even fit for pastures, overgrown with indigo, the seed of which the winds strew far and wide, till the whole country is becoming but an indigo wilderness; there they lie with their deep, rich, clayer soil, ready at hand, possessing all the most desirable conveniences, level, embankments, and streams of the richest (I mean chemically) water, fresh from the mould and decaying ically) water, fresh from the mould and decaying rocks of the mountains; there they lie only waiting "to be tickled, to smile with golden harvests," and to return harvests of gold to the hand who would reclaim them. Will that ever happen, and where? and the echo answere when? If I am "i' the vein," perhaps some other day I may speculate on "rice veryus

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTMEN:-The late heavy rains here remind us very sensibly of the want of a bridge over the Wailuku, and this again reminds me of another appropriation of \$3000, made by the last segment of a legislature to be expended for the purpose, sometime between now and 81st December next.

What is the pr at straws. I'm not so sanguine, for, I'm. collection of seeing statistics or an order to with a purpose to show the relative reustoms at the several ports of the islands no dodging the fact that Honolula will at after being put through so important a this doubtless one of those musked batteria and skilfully prepared by the Chief Engine War Department, eventually to burst he upon the poor blockhead who should quant implicity, the propriety of expending the propriation for internal improvements in Sonolulu harbor. Dummy will be sound: then wanted, particularly as all exports to mete of Honolulu and all consumption ken place there us well.

About one half of the revenue of the be

nment of the United States is derived the

at the City receives a proportionate quo

ind enough Mr. Editor to just tip her the m

House of New York City. It is

her words inform her of her internal riem A very large majority of the good peorle strict long since abandoned in disgust all ppropriations and set themselves at were and repair damages. Like all self-penauce kind their united efforts ended, an they outevery devout undertaking to build a church what is a church and me Capt watch "will do you credit." You are piece your mind new, Mr. Editor, the matchies in watch "will do you credit." You are pictoryour mind new, Mr. Editor, the matchless in Hilo scenery—its broad rich verdure, and bright dancing waters, its glittering and evering sky, with the sublime dome of Manna I the peak of Mauna Kea for a back ground I fancying too perhaps the kind of temple appet to the author of so much beauty. I don't disappointment you—I won't. The church the thing, just the thing. Here I would end tion if I believed you void of curiosity. It turally speaking it is short, broad and "squatoad" as Milton sublimely says of that amish of the necessity of all churches, with a pict tumor growing directly out of his (the toad's ton's) bump of veneration. The more revers it a tower. I do too, an inverted tower, but with top finishings highly suggestive of bath all in perfect keeping with the scene around reced militant within and a nod at the done Mauna Loa. The huge tumor setting, independ of legs, upon a tin roof, looks very inviting to quakes, one can't help but think. An insura wanted. Please urge our or rather the tone necessity with a view to economy. This can be effected with a company whose policies are based outstless there are many such) upon the sent ciple of special providences, and who have not the strong in battle, or the swift in running a wear awars of the efficacy of prayer in an analysis of prayer in an analysis. We are awars of the efficacy of prayer in an

earthquake, so a plain earthly insurance is wisdom under the circumstances.

Where was I? The bridge. Ah, well, all nonsense compared to a church. The only or I can see between the two is at times of great which is about half the year. As a large me the congregation belong on tother side of the they can devoutly assemble there and as the tumor tolls, it will tall them of hapaha' in that treasury where moths and rust will tall the side of the tumor tolls.

Ma. EDITOR :- Will you permit me to a attention through your paper to the insuf apart for the burial of seamen and destitu gers. The ground available for sepulture buried over so that it is difficult to find un ground, and the sexton is enabled, in many is to sink his graves only two feet, or there account of the stony nature of the ground to him for the purpose. Something should

## Later from California

By the Danish clipper ship Himalays, I from San Francisco, we have received day that port to August 28, 11 days later than a advices. Very little news is embraced in the

For latest market reports, see commercial The latest news from the Fraser River Mi nore favorable than any heretofore receive bars were being worked and from ten to for per day was averaged among the Minera

Notwithstanding thie, large numbers wen ing from Victoria, who were either unable the Mines or disbelieved the published according APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—His End. Douglas has appointed Captain Wm. levenue Officer for the lower District of France We congratulate our old friend Capt. M.s intment as above, and hope that when things all righted again in the revenue line,

resume his old route of trading between Vict

JENNY LIND .- Madame Jenny Lind Go has sold her residence at Dresd down in a villa near London. NAVAL.—The first Rear Admiral's flag

NAVAL.—The first Rear Admiral's flag is the U. S. Navy, was hoisted at Pauama, at it topmast of the steam frigate Merrimat. Captain John C. Long, of Exeter, now in so of the Pacific squadron. It is flown in as with a new regulation of the navy.

A parcel received at the post-office a gard has been the cause of much perpetity authorities. This parcel, which appears to either lace or silk, is addressed, "The most lade in Statterand."

either lace or silk, is addressed, "The most lady in Stuttgard." A commission of ladis pointed to decide the question, but, singular no two votes were recorded for the same persthe question is still in suspense.

The amount of sugar destroyed by the tion in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 howorth \$3,000,000. The cotton destroyed overflow on the banks of the Mississippi it is be 100,000 bales, whose value would prose \$4,000,000. In the Wabash Valley, as report the Evansville Journal, the losses by the and property owners will certainly be

The Leviathan is regarded by a cople as a vast humbug, and one which e seen this side the Atlantic, while others in its ultimate success. At any rate all the relation to it is interesting, and we give for worth an extract from a letter from Mr. Betts, Jr., to the Portland Advertiser, dated June 17:—"By the Nova Scottan, I hear positively decided that the Leviathan shall responsible fixed an about the second statement of the second se manently fixed as a passenger boat between and Portland. The fare will be as followed as \$105; second class \$60; third class

TEXAS GETTING ANTI-SCAVERY.-The last of the New Orleans Res mys: "There is set ger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes in tions toubhing Texas, and that in the very the South, in the region, of all others best the successful cultivation of Southern prote to the consequent remunerating employment labor, a feeling of satisful opposition to Slave Great favore in Paris.—The Lordon about to be printed on the best paper, at a two cents per pound—which, on their exercal tons per day, is equal to \$100,000 at will soon be used on the Risustrated London and all the leading London periodicals—in tested, and found in every respect so the paper heretofore used for printing dry-clear, sharp impression, so desirable in the of wood on gravings.

wood engravings.

A PERLOUS POSITION.—A lady swooned by before one of the florrible Cawapore particles of her dress, it was found in the preparation of her dress, it was found in the lad at one time that she would perish at the lad at one time that she would perish at the lad at one time that she would perish at the lad at one time that she would perish at the lad at one time that she would perish at the lad and trimmings, three good-sized.